agricultural commodities are announced each season by the Government. The Government also undertakes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies. The price policy seeks to ensure remunerative prices to all size classes of farmers-small marginal and big-for their produce with a veiw to encourage higher investment and production. This has helped to raise production and productivity on farms. The data collected under agriculture census and other surveys have shown that the use of inputs and yields per ha. on small and marginal farms is not lower than that of big farms. All classes of farmers have contributed to achieving all time high foodgrains production in the country. This proves that benefits of the technology, price and other policies pursued by the Government have equally benefited the small and marginal farmers. Small farmers agri business consortium has been registered to promote economic efficiency and infrastructural soundness in agricultural sector and tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment so rampant on small holdings through production and marketing linkages. Incentives are provided to resource-poor farmers for the use of seeds of location specific high yielding varieties and improved farm implements.

**Slow Rehabilitation Programme of Earthquake Victims**

653. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rehabilitation programme of earthquake affected persons in Marathwada is slow;

(b) the target date for completion of the programme and the progress made till date; and

(c) the mechanism devised to monitor the work of rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme is generally progressing as per schedule.

(b) The target date for completion of the programme is June, 1997. Out of 23394 houses to be constructed under the Programme, upto the end of September, 1995, 8702 houses spread over 42 villages have been completed. 9628 houses are at various stages of construction.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has constituted an Earthquake Rehabilitation Cell to monitor the progress of implementation of the project.

**Credibility of Management Colleges**

654. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the mushrooming of the Management Colleges and Institutes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the credibility of these colleges and institutes, the adequacy or otherwise of the teaching facilities and expertise provided by these colleges and institutes; and whether the degrees awarded by them are recognised by Government; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to conduct such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is a statutory body established under the AICTE Act 1987 for ensuring coordinated development of technical and management education in

the country. Establishment of new management colleges and institutes is approved by the AICTE subject to the academic and financial viability of the institutes to conduct the management education courses and fulfilment of the minimum norms and standards as prescribed by the AICTE. The AICTE while considering new proposal also keeps in view the requirement of managerial manpower in the country.

**Denial of Budgetary support for revamping IISCO**

655. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has denied budgetary support for revamping IISCO;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for IISCO facing modernisation problems despite its existing infrastructure and related facilities;

(d) whether any alternatives of phased rehabilitation or modernisation of IISCO have been drawn up, entailing lower initial investment and subsequent phased investments through internal accruals and/or by raising commercial borrowings; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor in the light of the fact that private sector iron and steel plants with lower capacities and lower investments are reported to be viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Due to resource constraint it has not been possible for the Government to provide budgetary support for modernisation of IISCO.

(c) to (e) Since Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited (IISCO) became a sick industrial company in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, W85 (as amended in February, 1994) a reference was made by the Board of Directors of IISCO to BIFR on 22nd June, 1994, as required under Section 15 of the Act, for determination of measures to be adopted with respect to the company.

Any scheme to be taken up for modernisation of IISCO will, therefore, have to be in accordance with the orders of the BIFR in this regard.

**उर्वरकों** के धारण मूल्य तथा ब्रिकी मूल्य में अन्तर

656. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उर्वरकों के धारण मूल्य तथा बिक्री मूल्य में अन्तर काफी बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं;

(ग) अन्तर में इस वृद्धि का अर्थ व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ड) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडआडों फेलेरियों) (क) से (ग) इस समय यूरिया ही केवल एक उर्वरक है, जो सांविधिक मूल्य आवटन और संचलन नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आता हैं। अतः इसलिए निर्धारण मूल्य व राज सहायता योजना केवल यूरिया पर लागू हैं। निर्धारण मूल्य ( अर्थात् उत्पादन लागत जमा अलग-अलग एककों के लिए सरकार द्वारा यथा मूल्यांकित शुद्ध लागत पर लाभ) तथा सांविधिक रूप से अधिसूचित बिक्री मूल्य के बीच का अन्तर राज सहायता के रूप में सरकार द्वारा किया जाता हैं। जबकि अलग-अलग संयंत्रों के मामले में इस अन्तर में कमी के उदाहरण है, इसलिए समग्र आधार पर इस अन्तर में बढ़ी हुई उत्पादन लागत तथा किसानों को ब्रिकी मूल्य मे इन वृद्धियों की पूरे गैर – समंजन के कारण वृद्धि हो रही हैं।

25.8.1992 से सभी फास्फेटिक तथा पोटेसिक उर्वरक नियंत्रण मुक्त थे । तथापि, इसलिए अयातित